



## INTIMATION

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Only communications relating to the news column  
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.No anonymously signed communications that have  
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be  
sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that  
hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.R.C. 5th Ed.  
Liber's  
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12BIRTH.  
On 1st September, at Shanghai, the wife of W.  
J. BARKING, of a son.DEATH.  
On 2nd September, J. J. Woods, I.M. Customs,  
Shanghai.HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VIEUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1905.

SHANGHAI folk are apt to speak pityingly of their neighbours in Hongkong, whom they picture as sweltering and miserable in perpetual torridity and unconquerable ill-health. Yet this year Shanghai has suffered more from heat than Hongkong has done; and now it appears we may extend our sympathy to them in consequence of the typhoon, which hit them much harder than it did us. Certainly these typhoon floods are not of regular occurrence at the northern port. Their climate goes to extremes every year; but it is only about twice in a century that they suffer from such floods as the one accompanying the recent typhoon. It is over fifty years ago since they had such a catastrophe, and then the inundation was about two feet lower than it was during the opening days of this month. Our contemporary the N.C. Daily News, in its issue of the 4th instant, devotes over three long columns to a record of the "immense damage" done. The greater part of the Settlement was under water, and we can well understand how strange everything looked, and how awkwardly situated the residents must have found themselves. Sampans plying for hire in the streets of this Oriental Venice *pro tem*! It is also gravely recorded that young men removed their clothing and swam from office to mess! "Boats were as numerous in the streets as rickshaws," we are told; and in such circumstances, we could have con-

ceived them as more numerous. At Pootung, the low lying district on the opposite side of the river, houses were washed away and several natives drowned. Many sampans and junks were wrecked, and, presumably, more lives lost. In Frenchtown, where the boulevards were beautiful with well-spared-for trees, these ornaments were uprooted in considerable numbers; and on the English side, "the Public Garden looked a wreck." One rickshaw coolie was electrocuted by a fallen wire. Cellars everywhere were flooded, of course, and in certain cases the fire engines were used to pump them dry. Goods in godowns were destroyed wholesale, and our contemporary regards from eight to ten millions of taels as a moderate estimate of the loss so sustained. Chinese merchants who had American goods tied up by the boycott must have felt particularly unhappy. "Pice goods, silk, tea, flour, rice, stocks of these and other commodities have been irretrievably damaged, and the losses to some firms are very serious indeed. A question has naturally arisen as to the responsibility of the Wharf and Godown Companies, but," says our contemporary, "without venturing into any question of law, it is difficult to see how preparations could be made to meet such an unexpected contingency as Friday's flood. Many victims were going about on Saturday trying to argue that a typhoon did not come under what, in insurance parlance, is called an 'Act of God.' In the insurance claims and litigation that may follow, we take it there will be no question of 'preparing to meet' a typhoon. Clearly, at a place where a river is so prone to overflow, policies ought to be made to cover damage by flooding. The Shanghai and Hongkew Company lost their fences and part of the roof of the local manager's house. For two days Shanghai was without electric fans or lights, the transforming stations of the Electric Light Works being flooded and damaged. "Hundreds of lives" were lost at Pootung; six dead bodies being removed from one house. Corpses and coffins were noticed floating past Woosung. At the latter place, what is called the Beggars' Village was quite swept away. Taking a calmer survey subsequently, our contemporary seems to consider that (with the exception of the damaged godown stocks) Shanghai got off rather cheaply on the whole.

A "Seoul Gas Company" is said to have just been organized with a capital of 1,200,000 yen.

Sapper A. Ramsey has resigned from the Volunteers. Gunner A. W. Maddaford has left the Colony.

Thirty-nine Chinese undesirables, who arrived on Thursday at the s.s. Bourbon from Saigon, were taken into custody by the local police, and afterwards sent to various other localities.

The King's Park Range, 200 yards, will be available from two to six o'clock. A musketry instructor will be on the range.

Competitions: "Governor's" Cup, "China Mail" Cup and "Pool."

A passenger, we learn, arrived here yesterday from Manila for the purpose of going to Iloilo, the reason being that strict quarantine is enforced at present by Iloilo against Manila where cholera is said to be prevalent.

The Chinese Government has appointed Consuls at the ports of Mukpo, Pusan, Kansu and Chinanpo in Korea. The Chinese Minister, at Seoul, in communicating the names of the Consuls to the Korean Foreign Office, asks that the Prefects of the ports named should be instructed to settle with the Consuls all questions arising between the natives and Chinese.

Thursday, William Burton, purser on board the s.s. *Clarendon*, was admitted into the Government Civil Hospital suffering from severe wounds about the head, and internal injuries. He had been staying at the Kowloon Hotel and, being subject to insomnia, fell from the first floor verandah to the ground, a distance of about 30 feet. He now lies in a critical condition.

A letter in a Shanghai paper concludes as follows:—If globetrotting authors would only take the trouble to enquire from residents here, they would not be so fond of holding up a pretence of the transparent honesty of the Chinese trader. Some of us could show them the other side of the transparency. The truth is that the Chinese trader's honour and honesty are only comparatively good beside Asiatic practice.

An American missionary returning from Tcheliu through Warsaw tells a curious story. Some months ago one of his fellow-countrymen, also a missionary, was killed by a dervish. His widow made a claim through the American Minister for the punishment of the murderer and 30,000 dollars compensation for the loss of her husband. The punishment was, for religious reasons, out of the question, but the Persian Government paid the Minister 50,000 dollars as compensation to the widow, who, however, refused to take it. She said her husband was not worth 50,000 dollars; 30,000 dollars was his *most* value; and this was all she could be persuaded to accept.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 8th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has risen slightly in Formosa and fallen a little in Hongkong.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the E. of the Looches and lowest over the western part of the China Sea.

Moderate E. and S.E. winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate E. and S.E. winds; fair.

Mr. J. H. Brown, an American gentleman who has just returned from China, says that Mr. Goodnow, the American ex-consul-general at Shanghai, is now in the pay of Wu-ting-fang, ex-Minister to the United States, who is directing the Chinese boycott of American goods. Mr. Brown adds that there are half a million coolies ready to leave for the United States the moment the exclusion law is abrogated.—*Globe* corr.

The programme of music to be performed by the band of the 12th Battalion on the New Parade Ground on Monday next, from 5 to 6.30 p.m. is as follows:

March. .... "U.S. Cavalry" .... Clod Aria ..... "Lucia Di Lammermoor" .... Polka ..... "Floriola" .... Ley Selection ..... "the Old Guard" .... Mazurka Valse ..... "España" .... Walzer-Mazurka Obligato "Cortina Solo" .... Suppe

That indefatigable postal reformer, Mr. Henrion-Heaton, is starting a league to promote the establishment of universal penny postage. His fascinating proposal is that "any inhabitant of our planet" should be allowed, for the modest sum of one penny, to communicate with any other, "at the lowest possible rate and the highest possible speed." Mr. Heaton indicates some of the anomalies of the present situation—as, for instance, that a British letter passing through France on its way to Hongkong pays a penny, while another, transported by the same steamer, but going no farther than Calais, costs two pence-halfpenny.

Major-General "Willie" McLean, V.C., was in his day perhaps the best-known "ranker" that ever rose from being a private soldier to command of a division. "Willie" got his "Cross" for killing no fewer than eleven mutineers, one after the other, at the storming of Lucknow, and in connection with its bestowal a curious anecdote is still current in the regiment, says the *Glasgow Evening News*. Of course, there was a general parade of "every man who wore a button," and Sir R. Garrett, who pinned the decoration on the hero's breast, made the customary little speech, in the course of which he alluded to the episode as "a good day's work." "Toots, toots, mon," replied "Willie" quite forgetting he was on parade, and perhaps a little piqued at his performance being spoken of as a day's work. "Toots, mon, it didn't tak' me twenty minutes."

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. A. G. Filton, D.S.O., and Officers, the Band of the Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal West-Kent Regiment), will play the following programme of music, at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening.

March. .... "Through Night to Light" .... Larkien Overture ..... "L'Espresso" .... Gounod Valse ..... "Whi-per and I shall hear" .... Clothilde Selection from "La Cigale" .... Adrienne A. Dream Picture "The Phantom Brigadier" .... (3rd) (b) Nocturne from "The Water Scenes" .... Nevins Two Hungarian Dances ..... Beulah

Dinner—Horo D'Guynes—Egg a la Russe, Soufflé—Clear Windom Fish—Smoked Grouper and Butter Sauce—Entrecôte—Smoked Roast, Ox Tongue à la Poulette—Baked Macaroni and Tomato, a la Curry—Malah Curry—Roast Australian Beef, Roast Capon and Celery Salad—Boiled York Ham and Champagne Sauce—Cold Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce and Mixed Salad—Sweets—Lemon Pudding, Chocolate Ice Cream and Pound Cake, Tippy Cake, Desert—Coffee and Fruits.

CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE BANISHED EDITORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 7th September.

Sir,—The banishment of two of your colleagues of a vernacular journal for the trifling of satirizing a prevalent topic, do you think Mr. Editor, was to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel? The "corpus delicti" appeared to be a sheer cartoon published in their paper depicting a handsome Chinese lady riding in a palanquin borne by four tortoises. The idea that the handsome lady was intended for Miss Roosevelt was exaggerated, not to say absurd, still, if this was so, "Princess Alice" would only be too glad to admit the caricature as a compliment. As regards the chelonian chaur-cooies, a peep at a Chinese lexicon will convince you that tortoise is defined elsewhere as a divine creature. Its other meaning is apocryphal and only deserves the answer:—"Honi soit qui mal y pense." Those who like to see fair play, are apt to rule that it was stretching the point rather too far to hold the mentioned editors responsible for offence in such a case.—Yours respectfully,

A Reader.

## HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

LAWN BOWLS.

The following team will represent the Civil Service C.C. against the Kowloon Bowling Club on the ground of the first named to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m.:—

No. 1 Rink. No. 2 Rink.

A. Carter, lead R. Duncan, lead

S. Blaney, 2 P. T. Lamble, 2

D. J. McKenna, 3 C. P. Parkinson, 3

L. E. Brett, skip M. McIver, skip

No. 3 Rink.

W. Finch, lead P. R. Adams, 2

J. A. Whail, 3

R. Fenton, skip

Reserves.

C. Frith

R. Hutton

T. P. Conolly

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 8th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has risen slightly in Formosa and fallen a little in Hongkong.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the E. of the Looches and lowest over the western part of the China Sea.

Moderate E. and S.E. winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate E. and S.E. winds; fair.

## TELEGRAFS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

## A SHANGHAI SCANDAL.

SHANGHAI, 8th September.

The Chinese magistrate Quinsan has had arrested, and imprisoned, on a false charge, a British subject named Laisun the younger. He was employed on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

There is a report that young Laisun was tortured while in custody.

The affair has caused great indignation.

A LONDON REPORT OF RIOTS  
IN TOKYO.

LONDON, 8th September.

It is reported here that in consequence of the riots in Tokyo, martial law has been proclaimed there.

Ten churches have been burned.

## THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES.

LONDON, 8th September.

The Baku troops fear that they will all be massacred, unless they are speedily relieved.

Five hundred oilfields have been destroyed.

Many villages are in ruins, the inhabitants all having been massacred.

Count Lamsdorff has promised to take all possible steps to safeguard British residents.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN  
TOKYO.

KOBE, Sept. 6.

Serious public disturbances have occurred in Tokyo in consequence of the Peace arrangement.

The police refused to allow a mass meeting to be held in the City Park.

Municipal Councillors tore down the barricades and the enraged mob entered the Park.

Subsequently the crowd proceeded to the residence of one of the Cabinet Ministers and stormed and set fire to the outbuildings.

Police stations have also been fired and disturbances are occurring throughout the city.

The above telegram was handed in at the Telegraph Office at Kobe at 3.30 p.m. on the 6th, and was received in Hongkong this morning (8th) at 2.17 a.m. The delay was doubtless caused by the Japanese Press Censor.

[TELETYPE'S SERVICE.]

## THE TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, 6th September.

A salute from the Naval Yard announced the signature of the treaty of peace between Japan and Russia, at 3.47 p.m. The church bells at Newcastle and Portsmouth were rung and flags hoisted everywhere. After signing, Baron Rosen and Baron Komura made cordial speeches, in which they hoped the two countries would remain friends. The Envoys then shook hands.

## A BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, 6th September.

The British Channel Squadron has sailed from Danzig. Before leaving, Admiral Wilson wired his thanks to the Kaiser. The local press is full of praise at the conduct of the bluejackets. German soldiers and sailors took part in the funeral service of a boatswain of the British fleet who was killed by an accident.

## LAWYERS' REPORT.

London, 6th September.

Dr. Martens in an interview, after the signature of the treaty of peace, said that Russia would not brook on the past, but would gather all her forces for a new struggle, not on the battlefield, but on the field of political progress.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Bayera*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 15th Aug., left Singapore on Friday at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on Tuesday, the 32nd inst.The C.N. str. *Chingtao*, from Australian ports, left Port Darwin on the 7th inst., p.m., and is due here on the 15th inst.The *Chingtao* (pig's brain boats). About eighty.The *Chingtao* (pig's brain boats). About fifty.The *Chingtao* (pig's brain boats). About twenty.The *Chingtao* (pig's brain boats). About twenty.The *Chingtao* (pig's brain boats). About twenty.The *Chingtao* (pig's brain boats). About twenty.

The

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 8th September.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

THE NGAR LUM & KWONG TAK CHEONG.  
This was a claim for \$457.17 balance due for work done and material supplied the defendant. The case came on for hearing yesterday, but was adjourned to enable the plaintiff's solicitor to supply the defendants with the names and addresses of the partners in the plaintiff firm.

Mr. Goldring—I have supplied my friend with the names and addresses, your Lordship, and given an undertaking to pay his costs.

His Lordship (to Mr. Beavis)—Are you satisfied?

Mr. Beavis—Yes, I don't wish to be unanswerable.

His Lordship—Very well. The case is adjourned till Wednesday morning.

THE WOO LEE & THE HOP KEE AND ANOTHER.

This was a claim for \$724.10 on account of goods sold and delivered.

Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff, for whom his Lordship gave judgment and costs.

WING KEE & JU TU YUEN.

The plaintiffs claimed from the defendant the sum of \$436.99, balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. O. D. Thomson represented the plaintiff. The defendant admitted the debt, and his Lordship gave judgment against him with costs.

## POLICE COURT.

Friday, 8th September.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## ALLEGED ASSAULT.

A coolie, charged with assaulting another named Su San I with an earthenware pillow at Tau Kok Tsui on Thursday morning, was remanded for a week as complainant was too ill to attend.

## DOUBTFUL SANITY.

Wong Fook appeared in custody charged with breaking into a school at 3 Temple Street, Yau Ma Tei, and stealing therefrom clothing and a watch to the value of \$10.

Prisoner's conduct in dock was such as to suggest to his Worship doubts as to his sanity and he ordered the man to be detained for a week to admit of his being medically examined.

## CHAIR COOKIES REFUSED HERE.

Seven pairs of chair coolies were charged with unlawfully refusing to accept hire at the Peak Tramway Station on the 3rd instant.

Inspector Warnock stated that an officer at Government House sent a lukong on duty there to bring seven chairs. The defendants were asked, but refused to go, so the lukong took their numbers and summoned them.

Lukong Kwong Pat stated that on the morning of the 3rd, whilst on duty at Government House, he was sent to get seven chairs to carry Secretary Taft, Miss Roosevelt and others. He went to the Peak Tramway Station and accosted the defendants, but they refused to accept the hire and ran away. The consequence was that he could only get two chairs, although eventually he got the remainder.

Asked what they had to say the defendants offered such excuses as—I went; The Lukong was in plain clothes; I first wanted my fare; I was not there or I would have carried them.

His Worship—Each chair is fined \$5. The coolies must not refuse any fare.

## CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Two cattle dealers were charged, at the instance of Sergeant Kendall, with cruelty to dumb animals.

The Sergeant informed His Worship that when cattle were taken to the Kennedytown yards they were kept in stalls there until passed by the Veterinary Surgeon. The cattle in question had been passed, and were to be weighed on the following morning, the dealers being paid by weight. On the night before the weighing, the dealers entered the stalls with long bamboo poles filled with salt water, and poured the water down the throats of the beasts. They were then left for the night, the salt creating an intense thirst, so that when they were taken to drink in the morning they filled themselves up with water, thus considerably increasing their weight.

His Worship fined each of the defendants \$25, and warned them that if they again appeared before him the penalty would be much more severe.

## DISORDINARY BEHAVIOUR.

Chan Chun Kwa, a tallyman, residing at Hollywood Road, was arraigned on this charge.

The Lukong who arrested him stated that when the girls were leaving the Bellis Public School, defendant, who was standing near the gate, was passing rude remarks.

His Worship—Did the girls hear the remarks?

Witness—They must have, as they were spoken in a loud voice.

Inspector Warnock informed His Worship that several complaints had been sent to the police by the teacher regarding this matter, and he sent some plain clothes men to watch while the girls were coming out, the result being the arrest of the defendant.

Chan denied the charge, remarking that he was only passing at the time.

His Worship considered him guilty, and fined him \$25, the alternative being six weeks' hard labour.

BEFORE MR. G. N. ORME (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## OPIUM CASE.

Fines of \$250 and \$50 respectively were imposed on two Chinamen for offences under the Opium Ordinance.

## HOUSE BOY'S THEFT.

A house boy employed by Mr. E. T. Gibson, of Morton Terrace, was convicted of stealing a diamond earring value \$100, and ordered to be flogged and kept in prison for six weeks. After the earring was missed, suspicion fell on prisoners because he had been spending money rather freely, and by reason of the fact that he told a companion that he had something he would not sell for \$30.

## ILLEGALLY ADMINISTERING MORPHINE.

Koh Tim appeared before his Worship on the charge of administering morphine to four coolies by injection, the same not having been prescribed by a medical man.

## A previous conviction was recorded against him, so his Worship inflicted a fine of \$50.

## MARINE COURT.

Friday, September 8th.

BEFORE MR. BASIL H. TAYLOR (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

## A DISOBEDIENT CREW.

The hearing of the case in which twelve of the British sailing ship *Andromeda* were charged by the master, Captain R. J. Deeks, with wilful disobedience to orders in Victoria Harbour since 5th September was resumed.

The boatswain said he had seen one of the officers strike a man named Rooney.

The cabin boy stated that he had been on the ship four months and had been badly treated by all the officers. He produced a written statement of all they had done to him.

The Magistrate considered that although many of the statements made in defence were ridiculous, defendants might have thought that there was a certain amount of excuse for refusing duty. He would, therefore, deal lightly with them.

Sentence of ten days' imprisonment with hard labour was passed on each.

Defendants wished to know if they would be allowed to consult a solicitor while in gaol with reference to their complaints of assault.

The Magistrate replied that they would doubtless be allowed to see a solicitor.

## RAUB GOLD MINES.

General Manager's Report for four weeks up to Aug 12.

The Mine measurements, and assay results of prospecting work show a total of 248 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 13 ft. sinking, 68 ft. driving, and 167 ft. prospecting, as against a total of 325 ft. for the previous month.

## BUKIT KOMAN.

440 ft. Level Drive South.—This has been driven 15 ft. making a total of 30 ft. The lode, 48 in. wide, assays 5 dwt.

440 ft. Level Drive North.—To this has been added 12 ft. bringing the total to 26 ft. The lode averages 50 in. wide, and is worth 3 dwt.

There is no change to note in this level; the lode continues well defined and slightly minor alised.

340 ft. Level, South Drive.—Here 4 ft. has been driven, making a total of 391 ft. At this point a branch was met traversing diagonally across the lode; 6 ft. has been crossed.

240 ft. Level, South Drive.—This has advanced 12 ft., bringing the total to 650 ft. The lode, 60 in. wide, assays 3 dwt.

240 ft. Level, South, Crescent Fast from South Shaft.—This has been extended 44 ft., making a total of 46 ft. The last hundred feet traversed has been through very disturbed ground, and, as the estimated distance has been crossed without making any fresh discovery, this work has now been stopped.

Crosscutting for stoping—87 ft. Stoops.—The following stopes have been in operation.

Above the 340 Level: 2 Lodes 160 in. wide, and worth 3 dwt.

Above the 240 Level: 3 Lodes 55 in. wide, and worth 6 dwt.

Above the Intermediate Level (200 ft.): 1 Lode 65 in. wide, and worth 3 dwt.

Above the 140 Level: 1 Lode 66 in. wide, and worth 5 dwt.

## BUKIT MALACCA MINE.

No 2 Level, South Drive.—This has been driven 16 ft., making a total of 163 ft. The lode is well mineralised throughout, and assays 8 dwt. for 48 in. wide. Above this level there is one stop, carrying a lode 18 in. wide, and worth 8 dwt. From this 166 ft. have been sent to Komam Mill for treatment.

No 1 Level, Crescent West.—This has been extended 22 ft., making a total of 78 ft.

Crosscutting for stoping—87 ft. Stopes.—The following stopes have been in operation.

Above the 340 Level: 2 Lodes 160 in. wide, and worth 3 dwt.

Above the 240 Level: 3 Lodes 55 in. wide, and worth 6 dwt.

Above the Intermediate Level (200 ft.): 1 Lode 65 in. wide, and worth 3 dwt.

Above the 140 Level: 1 Lode 66 in. wide, and worth 5 dwt.

## MILLING RETURNS.

At Malacca—No. 1 mill ran 19 days 174 hrs.

No. 2 20 20 202

crushing 1,773 tons of surface ore. Total tons crushed 1,929, yielding 143 oz. gold bullion, equivalent to 1.45 dwt. per ton.

At Komam—Stamps working 40.

Period of working 28 days less 12 days for Sunday repairs and clean up.

Ore Milled.—At Komam 2,920 tons.

Stopes mine 674

Total 3,794 tons.

Amalgam Yield—1,542 oz. producing 502.95

smelted gold having a fineness of 94.91.

Average value of tailings 1.2 dwt.

Average yield per ton 28 dwt.

W. H. MARTIN,  
General Manager.

## THE TYPHOON AT SHANGHAI.

The *N.C. Daily News* of Sept. 2nd says:—The flood tide yesterday was the highest in Shanghai this year, and, together with the strong north-easterly gale prevailing, was answerable for some unusual sights on the river front and about the Settlement. At the approach to the "Garden Bridge" from the Bund the road was flooded half-way across, the new extension of the Public Garden was almost entirely under water, and the asphalt paths were converted for the time being into shallow streams. Opposite the Shanghai Club the Bund laws were submerged and sampans and other craft were carried on to the grass. The Yangtze-pang was near the point of brimming over, and on the French side, coolies and native children paddled gaily on the pavement. Some even took the opportunity to have a swim between the piers. Near the gardens four trees were overturned, the C.N.S. *Shuttle* was able to get in almost to the foreshore, while coolies bringing the cargo from the C.N. river steamer *Kinlung* had to wade along planks to the pierhead. Water streamed through the passages between the godowns in front of the China Merchant Company's wharves, on to the road beyond, and the wharves themselves were flooded to the depth of three or four inches in places. The piers all along the foreshore stood out gallantly against the extra strain, and the damage was of quite a minor character. The Ningpo steamer *Peking* was carried considerably out of her course when rounding the Point on her inward journey, but no serious accidents were reported in connection with river traffic. The *Mingpo* steamer did not leave yesterday afternoon.

There would be a large public for Blue-books if they were all as interesting as the Report issued yesterday by the Foreign Office on Consul-General Hesle's journey to the eastern frontier of Tibet. Mr. Hesle, who is one of the ablest and best-known of British representatives in China, is now stationed at Chengtu in the Upper Yangtze region.

When the British Mission was fighting its way across Tibet from the western or Indian frontier last summer, Mr. Hesle set out from Chengtu for the eastern or Chinese frontier of Tibet, and thence to the frontier of the "strange country." He passed through Sichuan to the great trading mart of Tachien, and thence by a tributary route through the mountains to the "Tibetan border." News had just come of the British entry into Lhasa, but whether they knew it or not, the Tibetans were passive hostile, and declined to permit Mr. Hesle to advance one step beyond the boundary line. Their nominal overlords, the Chinese, were much relieved when the Consul quietly turned back.

Mr. Hesle's account of the route from China into Tibet will not tempt the ordinary traveller to follow in his footsteps. For the track runs over a succession of numerous mountain passes, varying from 10,000 ft. to 16,000 ft. in height.

Porters and yaks, however, contrive to pass along this route and conduct a considerable trade. Mr. Hesle estimates the annual export of brick tea from China to Tibet in this direction at over 11,000,000 lbs., and a considerable quantity of native cottons, silk, tobacco and of foreign goods is also sent over the mountains in exchange for the musk, gold dust, wool, skins, drugs and furs that Tibet produces.

Despite its difficulties, this route is also much frequented by pilgrims to the sacred city of Lhasa, 1,500 miles from Chengtu. Chinese Imperial residents spend several months on the journey—Imperial couriers, travelling by day and night on relays of horses, cover the 1,300 miles between Lhasa and the nearest telegraph station at Tachien in less than twenty days. But devout pilgrims eager to look upon the face of the Dalai Lama, advance, some by continuous penitences and prostrations, taking months to reach their goal!

"14 in a road bored by numerous mountain ranges, whose lofty passes inspire terror in the breasts of the superstitious wayfarers, who at each successive crossing give vent to their pent-up feelings in uttering the well-known prayer, 'Om, mani padme hum,' and with joyous shouts of 'Ha, so, so, so,' lay each a stone as a thank-offering to the gods on the Obo, Ha Da, or earth which dot the summits and represent the offerings of many weary travellers."

A typical pilgrim whom Mr. Hesle met one morning in this road said:—

"A middle-aged man with dishevelled locks, never shaved by a poor chieftain of five or six, in a similar condition of filth and disorder.

"I addressed and asked him what he was doing, and where he was going. He replied that he was a native of Chihli, who was visiting the Sacred Mountains of China, and was bound for O-mi-shan. I patted the child, and said to him, 'Let the man persist in saying that he is a priest, and I will give him a place to sleep in the temple.'"

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"The man was fond of the roving life. They were moving along very slowly as the child could not possibly walk at any pace. The man said he was not a priest, Buddhist or Taoist.

"I offered him some money to help him on his journey, but to my surprise, he declined, not quite indignantly, but with needless reticence, saying that he accepted money from no one, but that he and the child managed to subsist best they could. It seemed to me that the man was either insane or trying to wipe out by sanctity the memory of some great crime."

The Tibetans have often been described in unfavourable terms by Anglo-Indian travellers. Coming from China, Mr. Hesle was much impressed by this stolid people. Physically, he says, they are a much finer race than the Chinese; they live an outdoor life, and know how to handle their weapons.

The Tibetan woman has in our traveller a warm admirer. She is not beautiful, but she is the life, the main-spring of the Tibetan household, doing all the indoor work, sharing in the labours of the farm, and even acting, when necessary, as a transport driver on long journeys over the mountains.

This robust people is however, cursed with a corrupt priesthood, who have both the trade and the administration in their hands.

"The lamaseries are gigantic trade concerns, and their practical monopoly accrues to a

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Telephone Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Line. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

M R. G. L. A. SMITH, late Manager of KING EDWARD HOTEL, begs to state that he RESIGNED his position as Manager of the above Hotel, dating from the 4th Sept. Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [299]

## NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, on the 4th day of September, 1905, taken over the business of the FUK KEE CHAN, of No. 62 Elgin Street, Kowloon, WASHINGON, NOTICE IS HEREBE GIVEN that the said business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned under the same name, and that all debts due by the former proprietor, MAK NANG, previous to the said date, are to be settled by him, and that the undersigned is not responsible for clothing sent to the FUK KEE CHAN prior to the said date.

Dated the 8th day of September, 1905. U. YOUNG.

## WANTED.

CHINESE CLEER: young man, about 20 to 30, for Out Post Office, commanding Salary something between \$20 and \$35 per month, according to qualifications, with increase according to merits. State, in detail, experience and references, with copies of testimonials, if any, &c., &c.

Address—W. F. V., KING EDWARD HOTEL, Hongkong, 8th September.

## TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS (TWO) in GARDEN ROAD, near the Ferry, with fine Bright and Airy Rooms, Gas and Electric Light laid on. Commanding fine View of the Harbour. Rents very moderate.

## Apply to—

H. RUTTONEE, No. 5, D'Aguilar Street, 36 & 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon. Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [202]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE, NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship "BAYERN".

Captain H. Forme, due here with the outward German Mail about TUESDAY, at 2 P.M., will leave for the above places about 12/24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For Further Particulars apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [5]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains—

Epitome of the Week's News. Leading Articles—

The Manila Money Market. The Manchu Doctrine.

Peking Still the Diplomatic Centre.

The Importance of Weihaiwei. Representative Government for China.

Hongkong Jottings.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Supreme Court.

Two Chinese Editors Banned from the Colony.

Canton.

The American Visitors.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s New Premises.

The Foochow Case.

The China Association.

Correspondence.

Hongkong Gymkhana Club.

Macao.

Chinese Gold Mine Seized.

The Typhoon at Tytan.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Subscription: \$12 per Annum, payable in advance, postage \$2.

Extra copies 30 cents each. Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to address sent, including postage 31 cents each, or \$1 for three copies Cash.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

DAVID GORSAR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY.

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CANVAS.

RELIANCE CROWN TAPPAULING ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Sole Agents.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LTD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW, Manager.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [433]

A. LING & CO., FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., and FOOCHOW LAQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [222]

SUN FAT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, PONGEES, GLOSS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, EBONY FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Any Order Promptly Attended To.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

## INTIMATIONS.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee & Manager, Mr. W. HOLLINWORTH

LAST NIGHT—TO-NIGHT!—LAST NIGHT

Doors Open at 8 P.M. Commences at 9 Sharp.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

LAST NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT, VICE REGAL NIGHT.

Under the direct patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.

THE FAMOUS

GAIETY STARS

POLE VAUDEVILLE.

ONLY ONE OPINION:

THE BEST SHOW YET SEEN IN HONGKONG.

Special late Trams to Peak and elsewhere.

BOX PLAN AT THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY.

PRICE: \$1, \$2 & \$1.

MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 3.

Adults \$1. Children all parts 50 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform 50 cents.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905. [2054]

E. R.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

THE School RE-OPENS on MONDAY next, 11th SEPTEMBER. Admission strictly limited to Children of EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

For forms of application, apply to

THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [2073]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady, B. L.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1938]

TO LET.

H. RUTTONEE, No. 5, D'Aguilar Street, 36 & 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon. Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [202]

WEBLEY & SCOTT REVOLVER & ARMS CO., LTD.

AUTOMATIC REVOLVERS,

SPORTING GUNS, &c.

G. REISS & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA & JAPAN.

12, SZECHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

1571

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction

TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

the 9th SEPTEMBER, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at his

SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road,

HANDSOME TEAKWOOD FURNITURE, BLACKWOOD STANDS, TYPE-WRITER, BICYCLE, and COOKING STOVE.

One COLLARD & COLLARD COTTAGE PIANO in very good condition.

Also

A FEW VERY OLD SPECIMENS OF CHINA:

Of the Kinloong, Hoong and Soon Tak Dynasties, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905. [2032]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

the 9th SEPTEMBER, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their

SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road (Corner of Ice House Street).

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEADS with WIRE MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES and DRESSING TABLES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOE WASHSTANDS, CARD TABLE, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, COOKING STOVES and UTENSILS, &c., &c.;

Also

2 BILLIARD TABLES, 2 TYPE-WRITERS and One PIANO.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [2074]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

the 12th and 13th SEPTEMBER, 1905, at 10 A.M. each day, at H. M. NAVAL YARD,

SUNDRY NAVAL, VICTUALLING, OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES.

Comprising:—

BOATS, ENGINES and BOILERS, OLD CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE, STEEL WIRE, HAWSERS, BRASS, COPPER, IRON, MANGANESE, BRONZE, PAPER-STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE, BLANKETS, PROVISIONS, IMPLEMENTS, CLOTHING, MATERIALS, CASK STAVES, 1,000 HAT RIBBONS, (labeled "Sparrows," "Humber," and "Tweed.")

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [2033]

SUN FAT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, PONGEES, GLOSS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, EBONY FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Any Order Promptly Attended To.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

1433

## INSURANCES

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904.

£17,161,299.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £3,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,750,000.

PA

**SPECIAL SALE**  
AT  
**ROBINSON'S**  
OF  
**PIANOS.**  
**PIANOLAS.**  
MUSIC AND MUSICAL  
INSTRUMENTS  
OF ALL KINDS  
PREVIOUS TO  
REMOVAL.

The following Pianos are thoroughly sound  
and reliable, and are:

**GUARANTEED  
FOR THE CLIMATE.**

Intending buyers should not miss this instant  
opportunity of securing one of these  
Great Bargains.

**UPRIGHT PIANOS**

Maker.	Sale Price.	Former Price.
LUNAU	\$150	\$475
CABIN PIANO	180	250
HOPKINSON	290	480
PLEYEL	295	525
OWN MAKE (R.P. Co.)	300	450
SCHIEDMAYER	320	500
KIRKMAN	325	480
STUART	335	450
ROSENCRANZ	350	500
OWN MAKE (OVER STRUNG)	385	500
BROADWOOD	400	600
SPARTE	400	500
COLLARD	500	700
HAKE	525	600
RACHALS	575	650
KRAUSS	585	650
HOPKINSON	600	750
WINKLEMAN	675	750
STEINVEG	700	858

**GRAND (Small & Large) PIANOS.**  
COLLARD ... \$300 formerly \$650  
BROADWOOD 390" 700  
COLLARD (as New) 690" 750

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. 12055

**CLARKES**  
B. 41.  
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all  
diseases and constitutional  
disorders from the Urinary Organs  
in either sex. These famous Pills  
also cure Gravel, Pains in the  
Back and all Kidney Disorders.  
Free from mercury. Forty  
years' success. Sold by all  
Chemists and Stoekkeepers  
throughout the world.

71

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER  
PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMENS & CO.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. 52

# BOVRIL

Supplies Energy.

Bovril gives Strength to Resist  
Disease and greatly aids  
recovery from exhausting  
illness.



1100-6

**FALLEN TRAM WIRES.**

The following suggested Rules for the Police to observe in case of wires charged with electricity falling in the street were framed by the Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association and appeared in the *Electrical Times* of the 23rd July, 1903.

In the event of telephone or telegraph wires falling and making contact with the overhead trolley wire, or in the event of the trolley wire itself or its guard wires falling, all traffic in the close vicinity of the wires should be stopped, and the public prevented from approaching the fallen wires.

The fallen wires should on no account be interfered with by the police or any unauthorized person unless for the purpose of saving life or protecting persons from being injured, as explained in Rule 5.

Notice should be at once given to the nearest tramway official, who will take steps to cut off the current.

If such official is not available, notice should be at once sent to the Tramway Power Station (Macdonald's Road) by telephone or messenger with request for someone in authority to proceed at once to the spot to deal with fallen wires.

Drivers of cars should not be called upon to interfere with the fallen wires unless it is for the purpose of saving life or preventing persons from being injured.

If the fallen wire is in contact with any person and it is necessary to remove it at once in order to save life or prevent injury, the following points should be remembered:

The person removing the wire should—Never touch it with his bare hands, or a damp cloth. Never touch the person in contact with it, except as mentioned in—Use a Dry stick, Dry rope, or article of Dry clothing, or India-rubber gloves if available, to drag the wire away or to draw the person away from the wire.

Each car will carry a pair of India-rubber gloves and these should always be used.

Animation can often be restored by treating a person suffering from electric shock in a similar way to persons rescued from drowning.

**THE WELSH COALFIELDS.**

**BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.**

In the House of Commons last month, Mr. D. A. Thomas asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he had under consideration the desirability of proposing legislation to empower the Government, in certain contingencies, to prohibit the export of Welsh steam coal, such as that now supplied for the use of the British Navy.

Mr. Balfour: I do not think it necessary to have any special powers conferred upon the Government, because I believe they have sufficient powers, under the circumstances contemplated by the hon. gentleman, to prevent the export of steam coal.

Col. Lucas asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would agree to the appointment of a Royal Commission or a Committee to inquire into all the circumstances of the purchase of collieries in South Wales by a so-called German syndicate, the inquiry particularly to include the value of the coal for steamships.

Mr. Balfour: None of the information at our disposal leads us to believe that there is a German syndicate in treaty for any important area—or any area at all, so far as I know—of the steam coal used by His Majesty's Navy, but as I have told the House, we should not and could not view with indifference the acquisition by a foreign syndicate or any syndicate in which foreign influences predominated, of steam coal, which is absolutely necessary for the mobility of our fleets.

Supposing there were grounds for believing that a foreign syndicate was in process of obtaining that control, which we deprecate, I do not think it would be difficult to deal with the matter. We could meet it by providing that the measure passed within living memory permitting foreigners to be possessed of real property in this country should be so far modified that they should not be allowed to possess real property which is absolutely necessary for the defence of these islands, or for the interests of His Majesty's Army or Navy.

Such a bill would, I think, be in accordance with the accepted principles of legislation.

I do not think the necessity for introducing it has yet shown itself, but as far as the Government are concerned we think that is the line on which we might proceed should the necessity arise.

**JAPANESE AMAHS WANTED.**

Not long ago a correspondent, "Paterfamilias," wrote to the *Singapore Free Press* advocating the initiation of a system, under sound restriction and considerate surveillance, for the importation of Japanese Amahs for European children. "Paterfamilias" very correctly said that much as families in this Colony needed the careful and gentle attention to young children that Japanese women were so sure to give, these women as a result of the war which has destroyed about 200,000 of the husbands and sweethearts or possible sweethearts of Japanese women, are left with diminished chances of a real home of their own and with increased direct responsibilities on their own shoulders for their own livelihood. An so the opening suggested by "Paterfamilias" if systematically adopted in China ports and in the Malaya Peninsula would make some small outlet for some of the women the war has left dependent on their own exertions. The mail has this:

**WOMEN IN JAPAN.**

Mrs. Hugh Fraser says that the war will leave behind it many difficult problems. But one of the most serious will be the position of the women.

The unmarried woman earning her own living and standing alone has heretofore been unknown in Japan, she says. Now there must be many such women. Their husbands, or the men who would become their husbands, have been killed. In the Chinese war the loss of life was slight, and previous to that the country had been at peace for a couple of hundred years. Thus the unmarried woman was unknown, and her appearance now must affect the position of the sex profoundly. The great need of the Japanese women at this time is industrial and practical education. Education of the highest kind they have had before, but it has lacked on the practical side. Now every one seems to recognize that this must be changed.

In seeking a means of livelihood the Japanese woman will find a good many occupations open to her. In many cases the only difference from her ordinary situation will be that she will work independently instead of in association with her husband. Women are already engaged in most of the trades, and they are the shopkeepers of the country. They usually take entire charge of their husband's business, and therefore they have become export accountants and book-keepers. The Empress introduced the profession of trained nursing into Japan, and now there is an army of nurses. This, I think, must lead to the adoption of the medical profession by women, and there is a strong feeling in Japan in favour of women physicians for women and children. The highest profession in Japan for either sex is that of teacher. Knowing what I do of the ambition and energy of the Japanese woman, I have no doubt that the results of these new conditions will be far-reaching, but, whatever progress they make, I hope that they will never give up their beautiful home education.

If some group of European ladies in Japan would take up the matter and communicate with Japanese Consuls in parts of the Far East, it would be easy to arrange local ladies committees who would correspond with the Emigration Committee in Japan. The Japanese papers might work up the subject, for it seems to us that the simpler way is to organise emigration, and then, in association with that, to create local organisations, in co-operation, to arrange for the immigration of Japanese nurses.—*Singapore Free Press*.

**SCENES AT HARBIN.**

Fearful stories are told about the Russian general and officers in Manchuria. M. Jean Rodes, a war correspondent of the *Matin*, is responsible for them. He says that Harbin is full of Russian officers who are practically deserters, or at least, absences without leave. They are principally engaged in "façant la noce," and go about the cafes, the music-halls, and the other places, many being in a state of permanent intoxication. The drunken officers insult civilians, and draw and use their swords on the law pretext. Now and then the Russian military authorities make a raid through Harbin and arrest many of the absences. M. Rodes says that he heard that Linievitch shot off his hands who had deserted, and were brought back. In all the military stations women abound, many of them pretending to be nurses and displaying the Geneva cross. There were generals, says M. Rodes, who divorced between two battles, and took of new wives. Other generals, while their troops were liable to sudden attacks from the Japanese, were at Harbin at the feet of their ephemeral favourites.

As to the continuation of the war, M. Rodes states that the Russian troops in Manchuria do not want anything of the sort. He was told that the generals desired the war to go on because they run no risks, and it brought them a good deal of money. Some of the poor Russian soldiers who had been in the Mukden panic were eagerly searching the local papers for news about the peace negotiations at Washington. M. Rodes gives, however, a good account of Mistchenko and his Cossacks.

**JOINTS STOCK SHARES.**

Messrs. Vernon & Smith say in their weekly share report dated Hongkong, 28 September, 1905: "We have to report an unsatisfactory week with a fair cash business, but with no special features in the market. Forward business continues practically dead and there appears to be no immediate prospect of its revival. Rates have fallen, and the market closed, steady."

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai after a short period of inactivity, are again enquired for, and no shares being forthcoming the rate has improved to \$887 1/2 with buyers. Shares are scarce, and with an unsatisfied demand are likely to improve, even in the face of a high exchange. Nationals seem to be entirely out of the market and the quotation must be regarded as more or less nominal.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have, as anticipated, ruled quidors, and sellers at \$770 have ruled the market. We have heard of no sales, but offers of \$765 would in all probability be met by sellers. China Traders have also ruled easier and after sales at \$818 and \$81, changed hands at \$809, closing with buyers. Canfons are obtainable at \$849 after small sales at that rate, and at \$835. Yangtze and North China remain without any local business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have been placed at \$335 and \$336 closing steady to firm at the latter rate. China has further improved to \$335 with sales, and close with buyers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao show a further improvement on last week's quotations, and sales are reported at \$263 and \$27, market closing with buyers at the former rate. Indo-China have continued weak and sales have been affected as low as \$93, after a few shares had changed hands at \$93. At time of closing there appears to be no sellers under \$91, but the market is a weak one. We have nothing else to report under this heading."

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled steady at \$234, with a few sales at \$236 and \$235 for settlement. At time of closing the market shows some slight signs of weakness. Luzons have declined to \$21 without sales and close with sellers.

MINING.—No change or business to report.

**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, after further sales at \$114, were placed at \$114 and close steady at that rate, notwithstanding news of an unsuccessful attempt to float the *Sully*—an attempt which in all probability would have been successful but for the unfortunate advent of a typhoon which completely broke up the pontoon after it had been got into position and had raised the ship's bows 12 feet. Kowloon Wharves have found buyers at \$92 and close at \$100 steady. Furnishings are quoted in Shanghai at Tls. 140 and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 185 New Amy Docks and Fenwicks unchanged and without business.

**LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.**—Hongkong Lands have ruled quiet and close with sellers at \$127. West Points have been placed in fair lots at \$55 closing steady at that rate. Humphreys have found small buyers at \$124. Holland is placed at \$145 ex div. of \$5 paid on the 4th instant.

**COTTON MILLS.**—Ewes are reported from Shanghai Tls. 52 buyers, and Szechuan Tls. 250 buyers. Hongkong are offering at \$11 ex div. of \$1 paid on the 1st instant.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—With the exception of small sales of Dairy Farms, Steam Waterboats and Watsons at last week's quotations, we have nothing to report under this heading.

**THE MOSQUITO.**

"The tropical heat brought the mosquito from his dark swamps . . . At St. Bartholomew's, ten very bad cases were treated, and other institutions are admitting out-door patients. Motorists and cyclists are among the victims."

**Home Paper.**

"Out East you make a mock of me!  
And safe within your nest,  
Apply profane dominatives  
To your mosquito!"

"Confound the Little Beast!"

"I draw no mean of your respect  
Out East, my friends, Out East."

"And so to more congenial climates  
I wend my winged way."

"To lands where I can make a name,  
And night night and day."

"I'm someone I'm known,  
No longer I'm known,  
Baited, by diminutives."

"I am now a full-blown fiend."

"Out East my utmost effort earns  
Nought but a vicious slap."

"Often I scarce can wake you from  
Your after dinner nap."

"But here, a swarm of three are quite  
Sufficient to 'infest'."

"And I in a power in the land  
Out West, my friends, out West."

"Oh truly, my mosquito heart  
Burns with a bursting pride!"

"My faintest hum's a 'clarion note'—  
With adjective I'm plied."

"My bites—(you treat them with a scratch)  
Need doctors over here."

"I'm—blocking up the Hospitals  
You Easterners—D'you hear!"

"Hurrah for Alexandra Park  
Wood Green and Muswell Hill!"

"Those whom I sting are 'victims' there,  
And there I 'make them ill.'

"Command me to the merry life  
The wicked joy, the zest—

"For I'm a full-blown soothsaying plague  
Out West, my friends, Out West."

**Joss CHINCHINJOSS.**

in *Singapore Free Press*.

**"TROPICAL LIFE."**

We have received the first number of a new magazine entitled *Tropical Life* which has just been issued from London. The journal which is plainly, but attractively got up, aims at recording trade, life and property interests for those dwelling in tropical countries. There is the opening chapter of an article on rubber which will be of interest locally. Since it appears to have taken up Hevea cultivation and hopes to do well with it, and a paragraph at the end says on the subject of smoked or unsmoked rubber that "some Straits planters sent some of their growth to Scotland for some leading works there to report upon, with the result that smoked para was valued at sixpence a min-pence more than unsmoked, owing to its greater textile strength." There is an article on the raw and manufactured cotton in the Imperial Institute in which the Straits are chronicled as being represented. There are numerous other attractively written articles which give the journal a promising appearance.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

AUSTRALIAN, British str., 1,874, W. G. M. Arthur, 7th September—Sydney 16th Aug. General—Gibb, Livingston & Co. BENGAL, British str., 2,751, W. W. Cook, R.N.R., 9th Sept.—Shanghai 5th Sept. Mail and General—P. & O. S. N. Co. CHINIAN, Chinese steamer, 8th September, from Canton. CHOWTAI, German str., 1,115, H. Textor, 8th Sept.—Bangkok 31st Aug., Rio and Wood—Butterfield & Swire. HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 983, A. Niejahr, 8th Sept.—Tsinan 31st Aug., Consul—Johson & Co. TANING, British str., 1,350, Outerbridge, 8th Sept.—Manila 5th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE. 8th September. Australian, British str., for Shanghai. Bengal, British str., for Singapore. Caca, German str., for Singapore. Kashing, British str., for Newchow. Kiuwang, British str., for Canton. Zufu, British str., for Manila.

## DEPARTURES.

8th September. FUKUOKA MARU, Japanese str., for Shewaian. HAMUN, British str., for Sutw. HAITAN, British str., for Coast Ports. KAMPFT, French str., for Saigon. LAOS, French str., for Huiiphong. LOONGANG, British str., for Manila. LOOSOK, German str., for Bangkok. SEMIA, British str., for Shanghai. SINGAR, British str., for Chinkiang. TEENKAU, British str., for Shanghai. TIENSHIN, British str., for Shanghai.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Timing* reports: Light S.W. winds and fine weather. The British str. *Australian* reports: Moderate winds, fine weather and smooth sea throughout.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

8th September. ABERDEEN DOCKS.—*Regist.* FOWLER DOCKS.—*Mountaineer*, Detachments. SUMATRA, H.M.S. Hart, Herman Menzel, Oscar II, *Chrysanthemum*, Gregory Apric. COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. (Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR ROME VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, STEEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, ALSO VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ABBADIA, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO. (Taking cargo at through routes to PARISIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

## THE Steamship

"ISCHIA," Captain Cegolito, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 9th September, at Noon. At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1905. [14]

DAMPFSCHEIFFEREDEREI "UNION" ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

FOR NEW YORK. With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast. THE Steamship

"ALBENGIA," Captain Peterson, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, 8th September.

For freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1905. [1829]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," Captain J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [2039]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR EUIME AND TELESTE (DIRECT). Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

Taking cargo at through routes to the BEAVERS, to SOUTH AMERICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ABBADIA Ports.)

THE Company's Steamship

"PEESIA," Captain Craggietto, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., P.M.

This steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Princes' Building, Hongkong, 6th September, 1905. [18]

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON. THE Company's Steamship

"Zaida," Captain C. Willis, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at DAYLIGHT. For freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [2075]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VEHICLE'S NAME	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	BENGAL	Brit. str.	—	W. W. Cook, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PAKING	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ALCINOUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th Oct.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	DIOMED	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th Oct.
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & LONDON	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 15th inst.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	ERNEST SIMON	Freight	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 19th inst., at 1 P.M.
BREMEN VIA PORTS OF CALL	PREUSEN	Brit. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 22nd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SELESIA	Ger. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 4th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 18th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st Nov.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th Nov.
PERSIA	PERSEUS	Ans. str.	—		SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 23rd inst., P.M.
ACHILLES	AGAMEMNON	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
ALBENGIA	LYRA	Brit. str.	1 m.		CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 20th Oct.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SIEGEA BLANCA	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	To-day.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SENECA	Brit. str.	—		STANDARD OIL CO.	About 23rd inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SATOMIA	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 30th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	TANAKA	Brit. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 5th Oct.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN	LYRA	Brit. str.	2 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 13th inst.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	LYRA	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 17th inst.
VIENNA (H.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	LYRA	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Oct.
VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE, &c. VIA JAPAN	LYRA	Brit. str.	—		PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 26th inst., at Daylight.
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	LYRA	Brit. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 22nd inst., at Moon.
SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	LYRA	Brit. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA NEW GUINEA	WILLEHAD	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA, &c.	CHANGRA	Brit. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA JAPAN Lijn	Quick despatch.
JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	TIJNAPAS	Dut. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	BAKERY	Brit. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW & FOOCHOW	DAIJIN	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 12th inst., at 3 P.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN	Brit. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at Noon.
AMOY, STRAITS & RANGOON	DAIJIN	Brit. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANILA	ZAIKA	Brit. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
MANILA	ZAPIRO	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 13th inst., at Daylight.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst.
YUENSANG	RUH	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
CEBU & ILIOLO	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst.
CEBU & MANILA	BANCA	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 10th inst.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 16th inst., at 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SOUTHBAYA & SAMARANG	ONGSA	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	GREGORY APCAR	Brit. str.	—		DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 12th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY	PEKIN	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 16th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG	ISCHIA	Ital. str.	—		CARLOWITZ & CO.	To-day, at Noon.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS- TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS. THE Steamship

"BENGAL," Captain W. W. Cooke, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Posts, will be despatched from Bombay on SATURDAY, the 9th September, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's *Empress*, 6,522 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silks and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be convoyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Malta*, due in London on the 22nd October, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 8th August, 1905.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE, NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBEITSHOEHE, MATPU, BEIS-BANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. On TUESDAY, 19th September, at Noon, the Steamship "WILLEBAD," Captain Abrauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. For Further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1905. [1976]

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SEATTLE, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGA- SAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. (Passing through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.)

THE Magnificent New Twin-Screw Steamship

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.  
JOINT SERVICES.

TONIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	OUTWARDS.	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 14th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KAISSOW"	On 14th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 21st September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 28th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHING WO"	On 28th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 5th October.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	STEAMERS	HOMEWARDS.	
London, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	PAKING	On 12th September.	
GENOA MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 26th September.	
London, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 26th September.	
London, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	On 10th October.	
GENOA MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 20th October.	
London, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 24th October.	

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

## THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND  
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.  
EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TYDEUS"	On 1st October.
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"YANGTSE" and "KEMUN"	On 28th September, 30th October.
	For Freight, apply to—	

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.  
LIMITED.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKING" On 12th September.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKUANG" On 12th September.
MANILA	"TAMING" On 12th September.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS, VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

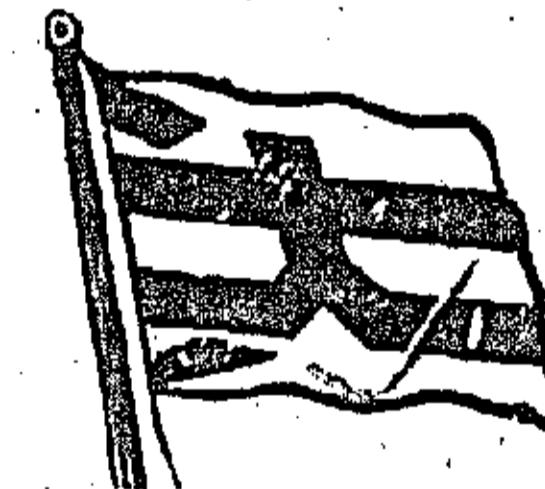
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905.



## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING	STEAMERS
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DALIN MAU"	SUNDAY, 10th Sept., at No. 1.	BANCA, British str., 5,935, J. B. Fergusson, 6th Sept.—Japan 31st August, General—P. & O. S. N. C.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW	"FRITHJOF"	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept., at No. 1.	BOURBON, French str., 997, Sisco, 7th Sept.—Saigon 3rd Sept., General—Chinese.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"PROTEUS"	SUNDAY, 17th Sept., at 10 A.M.	CAMEL DIERICHSEN, German str., 774, H. Schalholt, 5th Sept., Haiphong 2nd Sept., General—Chinese.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with electric light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

MAIL TABLES  
FOR 1905.

Showing the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of departure of the Mails from Europe and America and the dates on which they are due to reach Hongkong. A Special Table is devoted to the Parcels Post to and from England.

Mounted on Card ... ... 30 Cents  
On Paper ... ... 20 "

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office  
Hongkong, 10th February 1905.

MARTIN'S  
APIOL & STEEL  
PILLS  
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irritations of the Skin, particularly the mucous membranes. It is a special Remedy for Irritations of the Skin, particularly the mucous membranes. It is a special Remedy for Irritations of the Skin, particularly the mucous membranes.

Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloon and cabin amidships. Lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified doctors are carried.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

12

76

Efficacious because absolutely pure  
English Oil. Not made of gelatine.  
Full directions. All Chemists.

LONGMOON, German str., 1,245, Kalkofen, 4th Sept.—Shanghai 30th Aug., General—Siemens & Co.

KWONGSAM, British str., 1,495, H. Stahr, 20th Aug.—Bengkok 14th Aug., General—Siemens & Co.

LAETUS, British str., 1,037, J. B. Jackson, 1st Sept.—Saigon 27th Aug., Mool and General—Chinese.

LANGCHAN, German str., 2,300, Sperling, 7th Aug.—Saigon 2nd August, Ballast—Siemens & Co.

LENNOX, British str., 2,361, F. McNeil, 1st Sept.—put back, General—Doddwell & Co.

LONGMOON, German str., 1,245, Kalkofen, 4th Sept.—Shanghai 30th Aug., General—Siemens & Co.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTH FRIESE, ENGLAND.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON, &c.	{ BENGAL W. W. COOK, E.N.R.	9th September	{ See Special Advertisement.
CEBU and MANILA	{ BANCA J. B. Fergusson	About 10th September	{ Freight only.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PEKIN and BOMBAY	{ PEKIN Le Mure	About 16th September	{ Freight only.

\* Calling at Penang if sufficient inducement offers.

For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.  
LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR STEAMERS

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA and TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW and CHEFOO	"ONSANG" ...	Saturday, 9th Sept., Noon.
SAMARANG	"WOSANG" ...	Monday, 11th Sept., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSAM" ...	Tuesday, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG" ...	Friday, 15th Sept., 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" ...	Saturday, 16th Sept., 2 P.M.

\* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

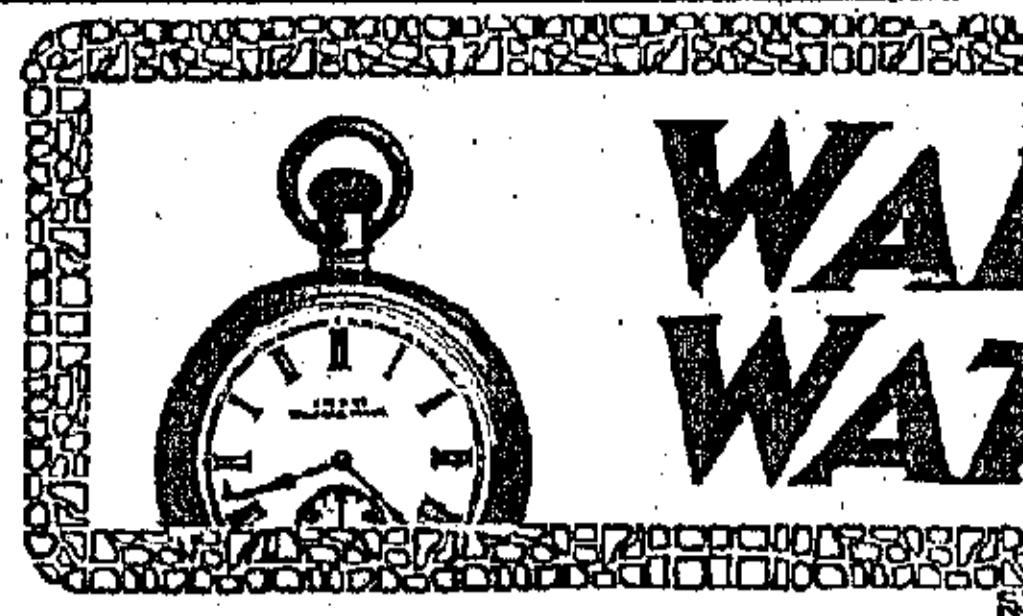
+ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtsze Ports.

+ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Labat, Datu, Simponia, Tawao, Kudat, Usman, Jesselton and Labuan.

+ For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905.



NOW READY.

A TABLE OF THE  
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT  
HONGKONG

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mail, also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages

FOR 31 YEARS,

1874 to 1904.

Price \$2 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

Better than ever  
the best watches  
in the world. Behind them are half  
a century of high  
reputation and a  
strong guarantee,  
good for all time.

1881-1905

"MONTSERRAT"  
Lime-Fruit Juice  
and Cordials,

either with water or aerated water, is a  
delightful thirst quencher.

The LANCET says:

"We commend this public to drink Lime-Fruit Juice whenever and whenever they like. It is a far more wholesome drink than any form of alcohol."

Trade  
Mark  
EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, LONDON.  
EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL.  
AGENTS—  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., HONG KONG.

1100

LOYAL, German str., 1,582, L. Lorenzen, 27th August, Bangkok 20th August, Rice and General—Sander, Wieler & Co.

MAUSANO, British str., 1,644, R. Houghton, 1st Sept.—Sandakan 29th Aug., Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MONTANAS, American str., 208, Carlos Camus, 21st Aug.—Manila 18th August, Ballast—Jorge & Co.

M. STEUVE, German str., 491, P. Brandt, 10th Aug.—Newchwang 5th Aug. and Chefoo 7th, General—Chinese.

ONSANG, British str., 1,757, J. T. Davies, 19th August—Samavung 9th August, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

OSCAR II, Norwegian str., 2,000, R. Olsen, 30th Aug.—Moj 25th Aug., Coal—Mitsui Kaisha.

PONATE, German str., 491, P. Brandt, 10th Aug.—Newchwang 5th Aug. and Chefoo 7th, General—Chinese.



CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY  
A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL  
BY  
CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE,  
HON. MEMBER OF CHINA REFORM PARTY.  
Author of "The Mystic Flower Land,"  
"Travels in the Transcend," &c. &c.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

"Well, Mr. Hung," said His Excellency in a tone of commiseration, a smile playing upon his face as he approached him. "I should certainly be sorry to deprive your honourable guild of its headman, and still more so to punish an innocent person."

"I have reason to believe," he continued, producing from his pocket a roll of paper, "that a certain cousin of yours, named Hung Fong, is the real traitor and ring-leader in this revolt. No doubt this document emanated from his hand, and for that reason, I feel disposed to give you a chance of saving your life by helping me to bring the true culprit to justice; and if you can at an early date produce me or the magistrate with any information that will assist us in discovering another such treasonable document as this in the possession of the man Hung Fong, that is in my part of his house or grounds, you will be pardoned of all complicity in the crime and at once liberated. I am only influenced by the most humane motives in allowing you to thus vindicate your honour and establish the guilt of one who has oppressed you."

His Excellency now turned and walked away, and as he did so, a paper fluttered down in front of Hung Hoi, who picked it up and saw at a glance that it was his own plan of revolt; but, strange to say, Mr. Hung Fong's signature had been attached at the end, having evidently been forged with the help of a letter from his cousin, which had been found upon him and which referred to pecuniary assistance rendered by the generous merchant.

He knew perfectly well what Shun Ming wanted him to do, and, although he was a bad, vicious man, and jealous relative, he receded from the idea of perpetrating such a cruel and treacherous deed upon one of his own kith and kin. But his life was at stake, and, being of a cowardly nature, he clutched the paper and secreted it upon his person, only intending to use it as last resource. Shortly afterwards two men entered the apartment, bearing a compact which they placed upon his shoulders. His arms were then released, and, in charge of a soldier, he was led away into the street, being only able to walk slowly in consequence of the heavy iron upon his legs.

A crowd of people followed him at first, but they gradually dispersed, and at length, on arriving at a thoroughfare which ran for some distance parallel with the western wall of Mr. Hung Fong's residence, his keeper ordered him to remain within those bounds. The man then left him in the blinding sun, and went to a neighbouring booth where he could sit in shelter and watch his charge.

It was now almost one o'clock, and since the early morning Hung Hoi had not been able to obtain a smoke of opium or any food and he felt weary, famished, and half-dilapidated. For five hours he remained in the vicinity of his cousin's house, though without use of the Hung Fong's knowledge of his presence there; and still he shrank from doing the dastardly deed which would condemn him to destruction an innocent man and his family. But presently he heard the music of a guitar within the grounds and at intervals bright and mirthful laughter. Then the devil rose within him, and, cursing his affluent cousin, he reluctantly left for the fatal document, which he withdrew from his pocket and carefully folded it. At that moment he saw the soldier, who was guarding him, prepare to leave the booth, for the purpose of conducting him back to prison, and with a quick, vindictive motion he stepped a few paces from the wall and threw the paper over into the garden.

Being now half-past six the guilty wretch was allowed to return to the gaol, where he was again incarcerated in his noiseless cell where he passed another miserable night, being only supplied with sufficient rice and that of the worst quality, to keep life in his emaciated body. And, although the kind-hearted Hung Fong contrived, by heavily bribing the gaolers, to send him some warm wine and cake and a little opium, only a small percentage of those things were delivered. This was a simple but very effective official way of coercing him, through sheer want and desperation, into subjecting himself and humanity.

Next morning at ten o'clock he was again dragged into the court-house where his judges were sitting in sol-mo and imposing manner.

"His Excellency, Shun Ming, seated benignly upon his servile retainers and cracked a joke at the expense of his miserable victim who howled lowly and reverently to his master. Is that so?"

"Yes, my lord," answered Hung Hoi in a weak vacillating voice.

"What is the name of the man who employed you?"

Here the prisoner seemed to collapse into a lifeless hump, but it was not the first time the wily magistrate had seen people simulate death and, by moving his hand, he made a sign which caused three men to spring towards the prisoner. Two of them straightened his body out, while the other fastened upon his ankles a hamper contrivance worked with cords and toggle by which the ankle-bones were squeezed together. This needful but no sooner commenced working than Hung Hoi screamed out at the top of his voice and struggled in a wild manner.

"Stop, my man!" cried the Tao-tai in a shrill voice, "for we do not wish to maim you for life."

The prisoner, to whose body unnatural had been quickly given, was allowed to stand before his judges to whom he protested his innocence and pleaded ignorance of the name of his leader.

"Then, my good man, you must suffer in its stead," said the magistrate, and at a sign from the Tao-tai, the man was a pin put in motion.

"Many 'mercy, my lords!" cried the unhappy wretch, writhing with pain. "It was Hung Fong, the merchant."

A look of well-feigned surprise and triumphant exultation overspread Shun Ming's face as he whispered something to his magistrate.

"Clear the court!" said the latter in a tone of deep import; and all their hirings hurried away, leaving Hung Hoi alone with his judge.

"Now my poor man," said the magistrate, addressing him in a fatherly, paternal voice, "in order to clear yourself of complicity in

"the cauge or taha is a heavy square-shaped wooden frame-work composed of two qualities fastened one end by a lock or bolt. The empit's neck passes through a hole in the centre, and sometimes his hands are confined in a similar manner."

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"In this respect certain European nations might do well to braw a leaf from the Chinaman's book."

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Mr. G. Chapman, who lives at 78, Ladbury Road, Westbourne Grove, London, England, says:—"Before I began using Dean's Backache Kidney Pills, in September of 1902, I had a fever of little amiss and indigestion, for he had

this sang little parlor for a few days. Perhaps you will be pleased to hear that your honest cousin Hoi is comfortably lodged over yonder.

"See," he added, "there is a nice basket of clear water there and a bowl of cold boiled rice; I pray make yourself quite at home, and eat as much as you please."

After unburdening himself of some more jocund remarks, Severneck locked and bolted the door of the cell and went off to look after the other prisoners who were subjected to very rough treatment.

Hung Fong prodded up and down his cell in a fever of bitter amiss and indigestion, for he had

felt positive that Shun Ming had done him this great wrong in order to spoil his good name and rob him of his hard-earned fortune. Moreover, he was thinking about his dear ones at home, and of his absent son, and was wondering what would become of them and whether any ill had already befallen them. Sometimes his thoughts would almost drive him mad with anger, and he vainly tried to wrench asunder the thick chains which only cut the deeper into his flesh and gave him intolerable pain.

Being at last worn out with mental and physical fatigue and suffering, he cast himself down upon some straw in a corner of the cell and fell into a deep sleep from which he did not awake until about nine in the morning, when Severneck brought him a bowl of coarse rice and some watery tea. He ate a little of the rice and drank some of the tea, and then tried to clean and tidy himself, which was not easy to do since there was only a little dirty water in a bucket, and his clothes were in tatters.

Presently a guard of soldiers came into the prison yard and formally demanded Hung Fong who was taken to the court-house, which was closely guarded by an imposing array of Black-banier troops and Tartar cavalry, the latter having only arrived that morning from Chao-tien, a large city some fifty miles to the eastward of Lien. The interior was likewise full of armed men and official servants, and the Tao-tai and magistrates were presiding in all the Oriental splendour of power and influence, their titles and offices being proudly borne aloft by marking dependents.

(To be continued.)

coming to the western wall of the garden belonging to the ladies. Here they began to closely scan every foot of ground. Mr. Hung Fong following their movements with interest and indignation not unmixed with apprehension, for he began to suspect foul play.

He was endeavouring to prevent one of these rascally intruders from treading upon some planted plants, when the officer roughly clutched him by the sleeve.

"Ho! What have we here?" he said with malicious triumph, pointing to a roll of paper which a soldier picked up and handed to him; and an expression of devilish glee came into his face as he eagerly unrolled and perused the document which was none other than the one thrown there by Hung Hoi.

"By the great Kwang, here's rank treason!" he vociferated, thrusting the paper before Hung Fong's face which flushed with anger and resentment as he scanned the first sentences and observed that his own name had been affixed at the end.

"I swear I have never seen that paper before," he cried, vehemently stamping his foot. "It is a forgery, and the work of some cowardly and malicious conspirator, and has been placed here for the purpose of dragging to the ground an innocent man."

"A very plausible excuse, Mr. Hung," sneered the official; "and, in order that you may exculpate yourself without delay, I will ask you to accompany me to the Yamen."

"What base-minded infamy is this?" demanded the honest merchant, towering in his wrath high above the magistrate's cullion. "I am no renegade who lives by knavish deeds!"

"Seize and handcuff this traitor!" shouted the officer, and in a moment the Yamen-wolves fell upon their prey.

But Hung Fong was not the man to calmly submit to this indignity in his own grounds, and a fierce struggle ensued, more than one rascally "bravo" falling before his strong arm. Hearing that their beloved master was in danger, the faithful Hung retainers gathered around him and fought with desperate courage, many of them being mortally wounded in the encounter. Doors were broken down and gates smashed as the struggling mass surged from one courtyard to another, the noise becoming so great that the whole city was soon stirred; and, as the now spruce soldiers and officers rushed to the fray. Above the swaying multitude Hung Fong's many form could be seen as he wielded with the fury of despair a broken rifle which he had torn from one of his assailants.

Never before in that peaceful city had such a fight taken place, for the good rice-monger was beloved and venerated by all, and he and they knew that a terrible calamity had fallen upon them, and that they were not only fighting for their very lives but for their families and property. However, the wily Tao-tai and his knavish colleague had fully prepared for any emergency of this kind, and had already gathered from the surrounding districts a large number of well-armed soldiers who had been brought into the city at the dead of night and quartered in the two Yamen.

Soldiers and citizens poured from every thoroughfare, and soon the sharp crack of musketry rang above the terrible din, and the dead and dying were heaped around the merchant's residence. Then darkness closed in upon this scene of strife, and at length Hung Fong and his valiant supporters were overpowered by the superior strength and armament of their opponents; and as his victorious abductors led him away, he gave a last lingering look of hope-less sorrow towards the home in which he had spent so many happy years. Then with calm and unbending dignity he turned and stalked away through the gathering gloom, between the deep files of armed men, his chains clinking at each step, and his clothes hanging in shreds. And behind him in mournful procession trailed the few of his devoted servants and staunch clasmens who had survived that final struggle for liberty. But he looked more like a conqueror than a captive, and though his heart was torn with anguish and he knew that he was a doomed man, his step was firm and courageous, and his honest face quailed not before the venomous glances of his captors, nor at the cruel taunts and threats which they hurled at him.

That very day many of the wretched Hung Hoi's confederates had been summarily tried and executed, so that there was room in the gaol for the little band of brave men who had thrown in their lot with the good merchant.

Severneck was standing, loath in hand—for it was now dark—in readiness to give the prisoners; and a grim smile played upon his villainous face as he caught sight of Hung Fong and thought of the possible "squeezes" he might exact from this rich man's family.

"Welcome Mr. Hung Fong," he yelped out, as the soldiers bounded over to him their captives, "your's is a lucky first-foot, and I hope that you will be comfortable here."

"Unhand me, wretches!" said Hung Fong in a commanding tone, and with a glance of loathing contumely, as the guard took hold of him by the arm to lead him to his cell.

"Hai ya!" roared the impudent scoundrel, opening a barred door and pointing to the filthy interior, "you will be a little polito, my friend, after you have rested your well-fed carcass in

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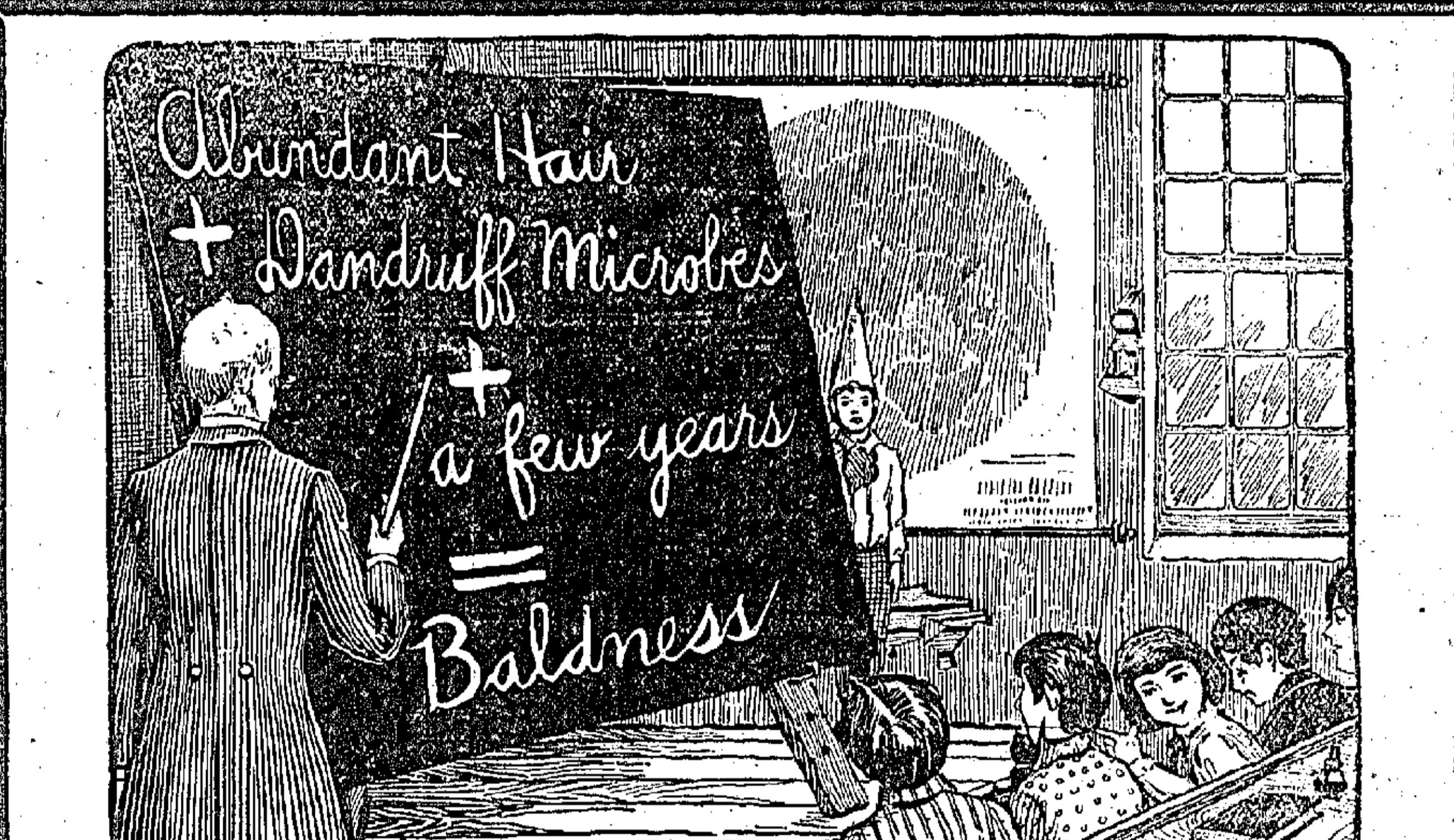
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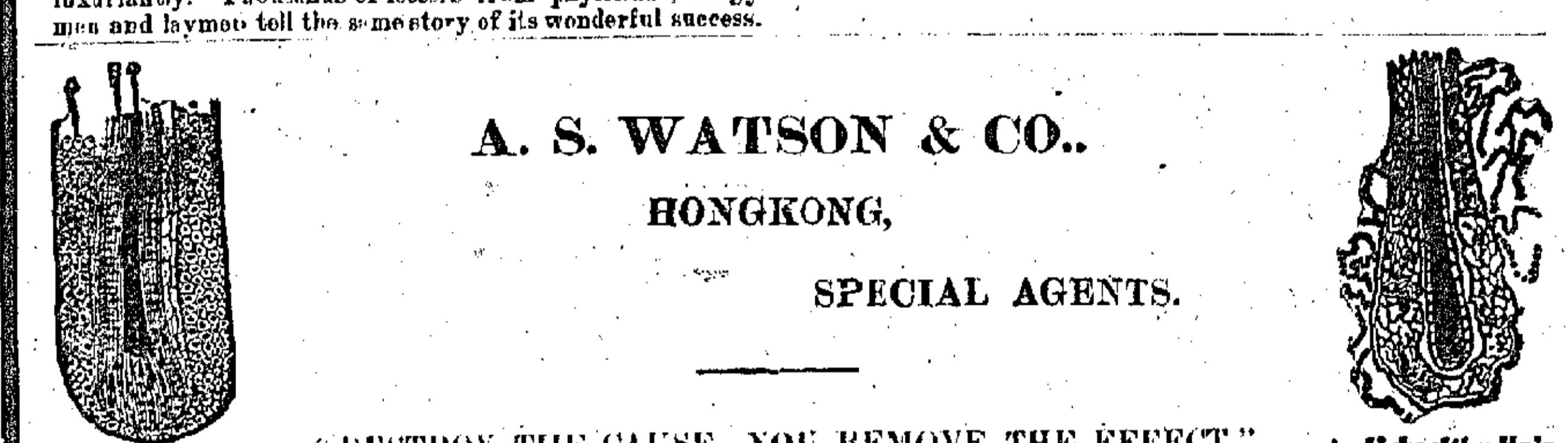
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